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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,365—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PEMBA, 1,526 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Ody, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 23rd November 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Quilon, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Stevenson, on THURSDAY, the 28th Nov., 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 12 H.P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 25th November 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Diu, Verawal, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Stevenson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th November 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will leave the S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	320	....	60	
Port Said	380	240	90	Including Wine.
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	320	225	100	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	Without Wine.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	360	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 10th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H.P.,
CAPTAIN GEO. READ.

THE above Steamer will sail about the 23rd instant for Liverpool. For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th November 1878. Agents.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF St. FRANCIS XAVIER.

THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

On Mondays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Panjim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

Deck Passage..... Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 10th January 1879.

First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which are provided on board and charged for separately. Second and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. De SILVA & Co., at Dr. P. F. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Share Bazar, Fort, or to their Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

CARTER & CO.'S "HALAWAT ARABIYA"

(THE DELICIOUSNESS OF ARABIA)

THE HORSE FOOD OF THE ARABS,

Is a unique preparation, composed of highly nutritious and aromatic elements, most palatable and digestible in itself, and capable of stimulating the Appetite and Digestion, without the aid of dangerous Drugs.

This valuable FOOD and RELISH, known to the Arabs for ages, and used by them in the preparation of their Colts for the extraordinary trials of speed and endurance for which the Arabian horse is famous—and in imitation of which many pernicious condiments doubtless owe their origin—is now introduced for the first time to the general public, and from the very flattering reception already awarded it in England its ultimate universal adoption by all who value their horse's health and appearance is assured.

As a TONIC INVIGORATOR it is highly recommended for all horses suffering from Debility after Sickness, Overwork, Improper Feeding, or from the most general of all equine ailments, Dyspepsia, the precursor of Colic, Surfeit, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bowels, Want of Appetite, and Loss of Strength and Spirits.

To the young, tired, aged, overtaxed, or delicate horse it is simply invaluable.

For the hasty feeder it is most beneficial, acting as a corrective whenever insufficiently masticated food is swallowed.

It is likewise a most valuable addition to the horse's daily diet, as from its highly digestive qualities it assists in the assimilation of the food by which the entire nourishment is extracted. It preserves the stomach and digestive organs of the horse in a proper tone, promotes a good appetite, ensuring rapid growth, and a healthy and vigorous condition.

After a severe and exhaustive day nothing is more acceptable to the horse or more beneficial as a restorative than the addition of a Packet of the ARABIAN HORSE FOOD AND RELISH to the horse's evening gruel or mash.

THE ARABIAN HORSE FOOD AND RELISH

Is sold only in Cases containing 56 Sealed Packets.
Price Rs. 5.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	25th Nov.
(a) NUBIAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow.....	2nd Dec.
— SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(a) KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	709	R. Methven	16th do.
— TRAVANCORE..	1903	350	W. Barratt.....	23rd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
MONGOLIA	2833	630	A. Coleman.....	26th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE.....	2268	450	W. W. Fentiman..	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Administrator of the property and credits of the late Mr. G. F. Mushet, crockery ware, spoons, and forks, knives, cruet stand, kerosine table lamp, water-filter, mathematical instruments, ivory rulers, clothes, wearing apparels, &c., &c., portmanteaus, medicine chest, tiffin baskets, &c., &c.

A strong built chesnut Deccan Galloway goes in saddle and harness.

The property of an officer going home.

1 Park self driving phaeton with a pair of black pegu ponies and harness.

The property of an officer going home.

1 Grey Arab charger 6 years old.
1 Bay Waler Gelding 15 hands.
1 Second hand buggy by Kesterton.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEDISH HAMMERED BAR IRON.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Carnac Bunder, by order of the consignees and on account of risk of Abdool Raymon Saili Mahomed.

Ex S. S. "Lord of the Isles"

About 200 tons of "Swedish hammered bar iron."

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, gilt large pier glass, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill On THURSDAY, the 28th inst.-nt., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of Major Ferrean. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and carved blackwood and teak wood household furniture, plated, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square piano, by Broadwood, a nearly new and very light four-seated boat-shaped open carriage with pole and shafts, a miniature brougham, a strong hard working Bay Cape horse, sets of harness, a choice collection of plants, &c., &c., at the "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 30th November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome French polished and carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriages, horse, &c., the property of H. B. Maynard, Esq., deceased.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the trustees of the late firm of W. Nicol and Co. to sell by Public Auction at their office in Elphinstone Circle, the valuable and handsome blackwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware by Elkington, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square piano, by Rose & Co., a first class mahogany harmonium with 16 stops, a first-rate full size slate billiard table with lamps, &c., by "Thurston," portraits in oil, lithographs, &c., &c. Also about 90 dozen of wines, consisting of sherry, marsala, burgundy, claret, port, brandy, in convenient lots to suit purchasers. One office-sligram with grey Arab horse and harness.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE, YACHT "WATER QUEEN."

The "Water Queen" is 80 feet in length over all and 60 feet beam. She has just been fitted out for the season and is in excellent order and ready for sea. The ballast consists of pig-lead and iron kentledge.

The undersigned are instructed by the trustees of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., in liquidation, to dispose of the above-described yacht.

Also of three rowing boats, all of which are lying off the Apollo Bunder and can be seen at any time.

The sale will take place by auction at the Apollo Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 3rd December next at 5 o'clock p.m.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DHARWAR AND TINNEVELLY COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba, on account of whom it may concern:—

31 bales sawginned Dharwar cotton.
5 „ best Tinnevelly do.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHURNEY WADY, IN OLD SONAPORE LANE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 23rd November at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee under the power of sale contained in the indentures of mortgage, dated the 23rd June 1871, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hormusjee Jeevanjee Press and Dhunjeebhoy Manockjee Press, the following landed property:—

All that piece of fazendari land with the dwelling house standing thereon in the condition in which it is at present, situate in the sub-district of Bhoocheswer in old Sonapore Lane, assessed under No. 91, containing in measurement about 90 × 90 square yards, and bounded on the west by the house of Navazbai, widow of Andhiaroo Aspundiarjee, on the east by the house of Sorabjee Pallonjee Mehrjee, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the old Sonapore Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1878.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 1 p.m., Messrs S. C. and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

A large collection of glass and crockery ware, lamps, artificial flowers with glass covers, and chandeliers.

Fancy articles consisting of mother-of-pearl scent boxes, cash boxes, writing sticks, diamond bangles, plated spoons and forks.

Furniture consisting of camp cots, round tables, cupboards, cradles, chairs, couches, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1878.

WANTED.

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FITTER who well understands and is experienced in the erecting of Messrs. Platt Brothers and Co.'s machinery, especially the Mules. None need apply who does not hold First Class Testimonials. Apply to the undersigned.

ફોર મુબલ્ય જોગાવી કરો.

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
The Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 19th November 1878.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

DR. JELOVITZ,
HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA TERRACE,
OR Letters, &c., at
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, FORT.

NOTICE.

REMOVAL.—It is hereby notified that the MEETINGS of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will cease to be held in the Rooms over the Tract Society's Depôt, and that from FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, until further notice, they will be held at 8-30 on FRIDAY EVENINGS in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTE, KALBADEVI, which has been kindly lent for the purpose.

Bombay, 20th November 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870 ...	£139,808
	„ 1873 ...	£295,149
	„ 1877 ...	£450,883

POLICIES formed and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SIGNOR AUGUSTO CAGLI,
CHEVALIER DE LA COURONNE D'ITALIE,
has the pleasure to announce the
THIRD GRAND CONCERT,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd,
Previous to the departure of the Company to Calcutta.

PROGRAMME

FOR SATURDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER,
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN TO-MORROW'S PAPER.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where, plan of the Hall may be seen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 5
Unreserved Seats	3
Hall	2
Gallery	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the FIRST of DECEMBER next, until further notice, COTTON, brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the senders, be conveyed direct to this Company's Sidings at Colaba; and that Cotton, and other Goods, can also be booked to, or from, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distance over which such Cotton, and other Goods, will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton, and other Goods, conveyed by this Railway to, or from, Bombay.

3. The Railway Company do not undertake the delivery of Cotton, or of any other Goods, conveyed by this Railway, and Consignees must make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the several Sidings.

4. A Wharfage charge of one anna per maund for each day or part of a day, will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba, within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

5. Senders should state, on the consignment note, that Cotton, intended for the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba is to be sent to those Sidings, and also that Cotton, or other Goods, intended for the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba, and of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, are to be sent to those Sidings respectively. Cotton or other Goods, not so distinctly covered to either of the respective Company's Sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Bombay.

6. Cotton and other Goods, sent to, or from, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment, to those Companies respectively, of all the rates and charges which may from time to time be made by the Sassoon Dock Company, and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st November 1878.

THE NARIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 9th December 1878, at 1 o'clock p.m., to confirm the following Special Resolutions with the exception of the second resolution which will be moved as an original resolution:—

1. That the Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2. That Messrs. Motiram Bhurcoobhoy and Nanabhoy Rastamji Ravina be appointed to wind up the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 500 each.

3. That the said Liquidators be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, transfer, and make over into a certain Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Nariad Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rs. 6,25,000 divided into 2,500 Shares of Rs. 250 each, all the lands, buildings, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, furnitures, effects, rights, assets, cash, credits, business, and good-will of the said Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration of such sale, assignment and transfer, as aforesaid, 238 Shares in such new Company of Rs. 250 each fully paid up for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the said Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in such manner as that the holder of one share in the Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, shall, for every share held by him at the date of such sale, receive one share of Rs. 250, fully paid up in the Nariad Manufacturing Company, Limited. That such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid be made by the said Liquidators subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Nariad Manufacturing Company, Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, engagements and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

4. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers exercisable by the Liquidators jointly shall and may be exercised solely by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay. That the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the said Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to raise, if need be, for the purpose of working the Mills, any temporary loans to be repaid in priority from the realizations of the assets of the Company.

And Notice is hereby given, that the draft of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Nariad Manufacturing Company, Limited, is now lying at the Registered Office of the Company, where it can be inspected at any time during business hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 21st November 1878.

GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION STORES.

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY.

Australian Sheep Tongues,	1 lb.	Tins.
Do. Ox	do.	4 „ „
Do. Boiled Mutton	1 and 2 lb.	Tins.
Do. do. Beef	1 and 2 „	„
Tasmania Jams	1 lb.	Tins.
Do. Tart Fruits	2 „	„
American Roast Mutton	2 „	„
Do. do. Beef	2 „	„
Do. Ox Tongues	3 „	„
Do. Corned Beef	2 and 4 lb.	Tins.
Do. Ham	2 and 4 „	„

The above are all cooked and ready for table use.

For Picnics, Shooting Excursions or Travelling in the districts, these Provisions will be found invaluable.

Also English Oilmanstores of every description just to hand.

Christmas Cards, Confectionery, Wreaths of Holly and Mistletoe, and other new goods for the season, of a large assortment.

GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION STORES.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS,
BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

Lang's Cyprus: its History, Present Resources, and future prospects	8 12
New Greece. by Lewis Sergeant	13 4
Half Hours with the best authors, 4 vols	5 0
Our Railways: Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, by Joseph Parslee	3 12
Finlayson's Clinical Manual for the study of Medical Cases	7 12
Simmond's Commercial Products of Sea	10 4
Simmond's Dictionary of Trade, New Edition, Illustrated	13 4
Yonge's Christians and Moors of Spain	3 0
Stonehenge's Rural Sports, New Edition, 1878	11 4
Macleod's Economics for Beginners	1 12
Kingzett's Annual Chemistry	5 0
Seward's Surgical Handbook for Wounded in War	17 8
Hood's Comic Annual for 1879	0 12
Shakspearean Calendar for 1879	5 0
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume	5 8
The Curious Adventures of a Field Cricket	4 12
Herman's Human Physiology, 2nd Edition	10 0
Money on the Cultivation and Manufactures of Tea	4 12
Burnaby's Ride through Asia Minor, cheap edition	6 12
French Pictures drawn with pen and pencil	5 0
Cassell's The Sea, its Stirring story of Peril, &c	4 12
True Words for Brave Men, by Charles Kingsley	1 8
Gatty's Parables from Nature, 2 vols.	4 0
The Comic Elliott's Birthday Book	2 4
Who wrote it?—Dictionary of Practical Quotations	1 8
Architect—Volume January to June 1878	8 13
Mitford's Our Village, beautifully illustrated	13 4
Huxley's Physiography	4 12
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Hamley's Guilty or not Guilty	2 4
Forbes's Bas-Man	2 0
John-a-Dreams	2 4
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, by M. Arnold	3 12
Dunman's Glossary of Biological and Anatomical Terms	1 8
Liveing's Handbook on the Diagnosis of Skin diseases	3 0
Miller's Chemistry, 2 vols, new edition	25 0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for October	2 8
Cassells' History of United States, 3 vols.	17 8
Andrew's India and her Neighbours	9 8
Plevna, the Sultan, and the Porte, by J. D. Gay	3 12
Stanley's Through the Dark Continent, 2 vols.	26 4

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THE AMERICAN POCKET STOVE AND KETTLE—A very portable article, productive of much convenience and comfort. It enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without annoyance or trouble; also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., in five minutes, and boil Eggs, Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to prepare Beef Tea, Soups, etc. It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Cost of use about Half a Price. Price of the Apparatus, complete, Rs. 6-8.

POCKET FOUNTAIN P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21st, 1878.

THE announcement that hostilities have commenced on the Frontier will, we fear, increase the general depression in trade here, especially in Imported goods; in Exports there cannot be much less doing than previously.

The Home Telegrams of yesterday quote Consols unchanged at 95¼ and French Rentes at Fcs. 112½. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight has declined from 1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 7 5-16d. Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is lower, Fours being quoted at Rs. 75½ and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 80½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet with sales amounting to 8,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. The quotations are unchanged at 6d. per lb. for Mid.-Orleans and 4¼d. per lb. for Fair Dholleras, but we imagine that these rates are quite nominal, and to effect sales in any quantity much lower prices would have to be accepted. The Manchester Market keeps dull. The Receipts at the American Ports are smaller again, and compare with the past two seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts	24,000	36,000	44 000
Five days' do.	112,000	138,000	150,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,473,000	1,269,000	1,581,000

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. The weekly quotations for Metals show an advance of £1 per ton in Copper Tile and Braziers which are now quoted at £63 and £69 per ton. Yellow metal has advanced ¼d. per lb., to 5¾d. to 6d. Silesian Spelter is unchanged at £17 per ton. The market for Linseed is firmer at 50s. per quarter for Bombay ex-Warehouse. Rapeseed and Wheat are dull.

At the weekly biddings for Council Bills in London yesterday £200,000 were offered of which only £60,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £50,000 to Bombay, all in Bills. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 7 5-16d., and on Bombay at 1-7½ received in full. This allotment was rather above last week's rate, when 1s. 7 5-16d. was the average rate on both places. Bar Silver keeps steady at 50¼d. per oz. which in the face of the sales by the German Government was not expected.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's quotations and has kept steady throughout the day with little inclination on the part of either buyers or sellers to enter into large operations. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rs.
Do., 6 months' sight...	1s. 7 15-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " " ...	1s. 7 13-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ...	1s. 7¾d.	"
Francs, 3 " " ...	2-10.	"

The rate on Calcutta for demand Bills is rather weaker, viz., Rs. 100 1-16 to 100¼. Drafts at 60 days' sight are unchanged at Rs. 99¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER keeps firm at our yesterday's quotations, viz., Rs 95 for Fours and Four-and-a half per cents., and Rs. 100⅝ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. loan.

In SHARES there is still very little doing, the Market generally having a downward tendency. In Bank Shares the alteration is an advance of Re. 1 in Nationals which are now quoted at Rs. 110. Press Companies are unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Alexandras have advanced Rs. 5, and Fleming Rs. 5, and Nursey Rs. 5, and Manockjee Petits have declined Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous there is an advance of Rs. 25 in Bombay Burmah Trading Companies' shares.

COTTON keeps very dull; the local Mills continue to buy to supply their immediate requirements, but exporters are still almost entirely out of the Market. There are sellers of New Oomrawuttee at Rs. 185 for February and Rs. 186 for January delivery, and of Hingunghaut at Rs. 205 for January, but these prices do not attract buyers.

For LINSEED there is little enquiry at Rs. 6 7 to Rs. 6 8 per cwt. for ready lots, and Rs. 6-1 per cwt. for New Seed March delivery.

RAPESEED is in much the same position. Supplies are small and prices are unchanged at Rs. 6 per cwt. for Brown and Rs. 7 per cwt. for Yellow Cawnpore.

Of WHEAT there are still no sellers.

FREIGHTS are unchanged. For Liverpool the rate for ready shipment is still 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton with little enquiry. For the Mediterranean Ports there is some enquiry at low rates. The charter of the steamer Plainmeller is reported for Calais at 20s. per ton. There is still no enquiry for sailing tonnage.

Of COALS there are sellers of Davison's West Hartley to arrive at Rs. 20½ per ton and of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 19 per ton; buyers at 4 as. per ton less.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. ALABAMA, 1,165 tons, Captain W. Humphries, sailed yesterday for Goa, with 55 first class and 250 deck passengers.

THE s. s. ARGHAN, 1,439 tons, Captain A. Hunt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo, and 140 deck passengers.

THE s. s. CALDER, 400 tons, Captain G. F. Ormandy, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 97 horses, and 39 deck passengers.

THE SHIP ZULICKA, 1,092 tons, Captain F. Riddell, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Mauritius, 24th Oct., with a cargo of 7,096 bags sugar, and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BUSHIRE, 538 tons, Captain J. W. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, 2nd Lieut. Twyne, Lieut. E. V. P. Monteith, Mr. E. Meiffre, Colonel Minchin, and four second class for Kurrachee, and 175 deck passengers for Gulf ports.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. SURAT, 1,995 tons, Captain G. C. Burne, which arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Southampton, brought the following cargo:—Mails, packages piecegoods, 97 cases umbrellas, 28 cases cochineal, 11 packages earthenware, 5 cases candles, 123 cases provisions, 147 cases oilmanstores, 15 casks coal tar, 10 casks coal pitch, 35 cases tinplates, 5 cases boots, 84 packages papers, 164 cases copper, 100 cases bottles, 100 kegs red lead, 30 cases salammoniac, 59 cases oilcake, 15 cases oil, 665 cases wine and spirits, 14 cases soap, 491 casks beer, 406 packages gum, 4 boxes specie, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS.

HER MAJESTY'S S. S. SIMOON, Captain J. F. G. Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cyprus, which ports he left on the 2nd November, Port Said 4th, Suez 5th, and Aden 13th, with 6 officers, 10 European rank and file, 230 Native rank and file, 89 followers, and 6 horses, of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, also 4 officers, 8 European rank and file and 200 Native rank and file, 9 followers, and 3 horses of the Madras Sappers and Miners.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Calder (s)	Ormandy	Bussorah, Nov 9.
	Pearl (s)	Klee	Cutch, Nov 18.
	Gulanar	Nacoda	Damaun, Nov 18.
	Zulcika	Rid sell	Mauritius, Oct 24.
21	Arghan(s)	Hunt	Calcutta, Nov 14.
	H M S Simoom(s)..	Grant	Cyprus, Nov 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
21	Alata	Jensen	Diamond Island.
	Alabama (s)	Humphries ..	Goa.
	Bushear (s)	Stewart	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Calder, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Hamody, to Allepy and Calcutta.
Schooner Gulanar, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
16	Malabar (s)	Sanero	Genoa, Oct. 2.
17	Ketopona (s)	Markham	Madras, Nov. 12.
	Sevilla (s)	Chevalier	Liverpool, July 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16—Steamer Khandalla, Ships Mahanada and Middlesex, Barque Calcutta.
Nov. 17—Steamer Suez. Ships Duchess of Edinburgh, Benvenue, Charlotte Croom, Viscount and Blythewood. Barque Lowes Water.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—8 boxes tinned plates M M Mody and Co.
Trenthem Hall s—14 boxes tinned plates, M M Mody and Co.
Branksome Hall s—666 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Sumroodin.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—6 cases candles, H Ahmedally.
Sussex—147 cases sodawater bottles, Rogers and Co.
Dragon—17 cases writing papers, John S Elmore and Co; 15 cases matches, Tyrhally Soolianally; 597 casks hard spelter, Harry Dewey.
Bessie H—100 cases slate pencils, Byramjee Shapoorjee: 11 casks empty glass phials, Abdoolrasool Ebrahim; 7 crates earthenware, Currim Mahomed.
Strathleven s—30 cases cognac and 24 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Henry Balckow s—4 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Severn s—7 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Branksome Hall s—2 hogsheads port wine, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—30 bales cotton, Khimraj Nupoo; 34 bales cotton, Wagjee Bhimjee; 25 bales cotton, Allaidinbhoy Dewjeebhoy; 75 bales wool, Jewraj Dawjee; 30 bales wool, Candoos Ebrahimdass; 25 bales wool, Laljee Megjee; 10 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 75 casks castor oil and 40 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind s— 85½ cwts coir yarn and 112 cwts coir rope, Edjee Comercee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Salisbury s—4,821 cwts linseed and 15,000 cwts gingelly seed, Reid Brothers.
Australia s—1 bale woolen carpets, C Grondona.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—20 casks castor oil, C Grondona.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara s—275 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Plainmeller s—130 cwts buffalo horns, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bokhara s—109 cwts colingon, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongolia s—71½ cwts coplate, Lalden Mahamed Feeroodeen; 11 cases peacock feathers, and 20½ cwts cloves, Rusubally Alleyrues; 25 bales twist, The Albert Manufacturing Co; 17 bales woollen yarn, Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills; 24 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 100 bales twist, The Alliance Spinning and Weaving Co; 49 bales twist, Hajee Adoma Ezmail and Co; 40 bales twist, Muncherjee Merwanjee and Co; 59½ cwts cloves, M C Ibrahim; 95 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 10 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 20th November 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·857
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·5
Dew Point	65·2
Relative humidity of Air	·655
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·7
General Direction of Wind	N, NNE, E, ENE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	247

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 22.

[Before the Honble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY].

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

For Investigation under Section 40S of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Mary Jordan vs W J Jordan.

LONG CAUSE.

717-77—Craigie L and O—Lewis Alexander Wallace and others vs F G Jefferson and others—Jefferson and P.—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Thackersey Cursoojee vs Yuesoojee Ludha and others.
In person—Nanbai vs Cana Dewa and another.

LONG CAUSE.

For further hearing.
256-78—Craigie, L and O—Hurryvallubdass Cullandass and another vs Bhoychund Vurdman and another—Crawford and B and Rimington, H and C.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 20.

Watson, Col. Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Neill, Captain, 1st C I Horse, on duty, from Agra.
Monteith, Lieut. 3rd Sind Horse, from leave, from England.
Barrow, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Carthew, Captain, 13th Lancers, to rejoin, from England.
Farquhar, 2nd Lieut, 13th Hussars, on duty from England.
Cope, Captain, 2-8th Foot, on duty, from Aden.
McMullin, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Graham, Surg Major, to rejoin, from England.
Wilson, Lieut, 60th Rifles, to rejoin, from England.
Minchin, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Guillemard, Lieut R E, from leave, from England.
Guillamore, Major, R A, to rejoin, from England.
Edwards, Col, 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, from England.
Hamilton, Lieut, 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, from England.
Peile, Lieut, 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, from England.
King, Lieut, 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, from England.
Peters, Surg, 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, from England.

NOVEMBER 21.

Kelsall, Major, 54th Regt, on duty, from Fort William.
Murrayat, Captain, R E, on duty, from Cyprus.
Hellowes, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from ——.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 20.

Watson, Col. Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Gwalior.
Owen, Captain, 2nd Regt C C, to rejoin, to Poona.
Slade, Captain, 10th Regt, to rejoin, to Nowshera.
Slade, Captain, R H A, to rejoin, to Deolalee.

NOVEMBER 21.

Twyman, 2nd Lieut, 59th Regt, on duty, to Lucknow.
Forbes, Lieut, R A, to rejoin, to Raichore.
Monteith, Lieut, 3rd Sind Horse, from furlough, to Jacobabad.
Kelsall, Major, 54th Regt, on duty to Deolalee.
Bird, Lieut, 4th Cavalry H S, to rejoin, to Hinduan.
Guillamore, Major, R A, to join, to Allahabad.
Minchin, Lieut, Col, Punjaub Commissariat, to rejoin, to Amritsar

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters Simla, 14 Oct.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Dawes, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant.

2nd Do do—Lieut Gordon-Cumming, 2-22nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

24th N I—Lieut Col Norman, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Cave, on furlough.—Lieut Col Hughes, Wing Commander 27th N I, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Norman.

41st N I—Lieut Stewart, 68th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Lieut Stewart, 68th Foot, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieut General D M Stewart, C B, commanding Field Force.

The candidates named below have been reported by the Board of examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards at the examination held on the 4th Nov.

Persian under clause VIII.—Maj r H P Pesco k, Late 3rd European Light Cavalry, Agent to the Govr.-Gen l, Mysore Hyderabad. Lieut H H R Roath, Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Higher Standard in Hindostanee—Lieut Yeilding, 54th Foot.

Quarters aster W Gunn, R A, is directed to proceed from Baroach to Lucknow, for duty with the Royal Artillery, Oudh division.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Foot—Captain Lawri, to England, from 31st March 1879, on urgent private affairs.

40th Foot—Major (Brevet Colonel) Bowdler, to England, to appear before a medical board.

67th Foot—Major Kingsley, to England, for fifteen months on private affairs.

19th N I—Colonel Cunliffe, to Rawal Pindi, from 22nd Oct 1878 to 21st March 1879, on medical certificate.

British Medical Department—Surgeon Major B Hinde, to England, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1878.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain F Bunyer, of the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Invalid Pension List on a monthly stipend of Rs. 241.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified:—Lieut H A Vicent—9th Nov 1878.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified:—Captain A Poole—11th Nov 1878.

The following extract from Division Orders by Lieut-General J Forbes, Commanding Mhow Division, is confirmed:—"The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence, as per confirmation:—Lieut G B E Radcliffe (Sub-Assistant Commissary-General), for thirty days, on medical certificate to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe."

Lieut-Col C W Fletcher, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of his furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Major C M Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Surgeon-Major L E Eades, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major Beazly, 83rd Foot, Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow Division.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut Radcliffe, Staff Corps, Bombay Commissariat Department.

Furlough to Europe on medical certificate for seven months having been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Colonel G Thomson, Staff Corps, Commandant, 9th N I from the date of his quitting Malta, Q O No 617, dated 7th August last is cancelled.

Lieut H B Warden, Acting Sub Assistant Commissary General, is granted leave of absence for eighteen days, on medical certificate, from the 18th Nov.

Captain Stevens, Third Squadron Commander, 3rd Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Sind District, in succession to Captain M H Nicolson, proceeding on service.

Surgeon R D Hodson, Army Medical Department, is brought on the strength of H M's British forces in this Command from the 7th Nov the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 7th Nov the date of their arrival in Madras:—Surgeon B Thomas, T E Worzan, C E Monks, G H Bull, M D, J R Eacle, F F Maccartie, C U Carruthers.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgeon-Major W Niven, M D, Bombay Medical Establishment, Medical Charge Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Colonel H. Beville, C. B., Staff Corps, Brigadier-General W. W. Barry, C.B., R. A. Lieut. E. V. P. Monteith, Staff Corps. Major C. Swinbon, Staff Corps. Sub-Conductor J. Williams, Commissariat Department, Lieut. Colonel C. M. Griffith, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Major J. S. Iredell, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the 15th in-tant:—

I.—Lieut.-Col A Wardrop, Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General at Army Head Quarters, to be Deputy Adjutant General, vice Major (Brevet Lieut-Colonel) Hall, half pay, late 46th Foot, whose period of service on the Staff expired on the 14th instant.

II.—Lieut-Col (Brevet Colonel) Green, Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General of Division to be Assistant Adjutant General at Army Head Quarters, vice Lieut Col Wardrop.

III.—Lieut-Col Turner, 29th N I, to be Assistant Adjutant General of Division, vice Col R A Green, Lieut-Colonel Turner to continue to perform his duties as Second in Command, 29 h N I, as long as the regiment is employed on service in the field.

The following G O by the Government of India, dated 5th Nov is republished:—"The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J G Touch, Madras Staff Corps, Military Accountant, First Class, First Grade, private affairs, for two years.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major W Jacob, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 19th N I.

The following Order is confirmed:—

Hyderabad Station Order, dated 4th Nov, directing Captain Trench, 19th N I, to officiate as Superintendent of Bazaars, in addition to his other duties, vice Major Jacob.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th Nov mber 1878.

The Rev R Ramsay, MA Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Rev A L Onslow to be Acting Chaplain of Kirkee, vice Mr Ramsay, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Rev J H T Blunt to be Chaplain of Satara, Mahableshwar, and Panchgani for two years, vice Mr Onslow.

Rev G B Streeton to be Acting Chaplain of Ahmednagar, vice Mr Blunt.

Rev A F Forbes to be Acting Chaplain of Ahmedabad visiting Kaira and Mehmudabad, vice Rev G B Streeton.

Rev C H Badham, BA, to act as Chaplain of Baroda, Broach, and Surat.

The following appointments are made:

Rev W Jones, Acting Chaplain of Deolali, to act as Chaplain of Belgaum Fort, visiting Dharwar and the Concan.

Rev A Polchampton to act as Chaplain of Deolali.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1878.

Mr J Daniel, Honorary Assistant (Second Class), is appointed to the charge of the Dispensary at Wadhwan.

Assistant Surgeon M G Desai is appointed to the charge of the Dispensary at Palanpur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R M Kennedy, Assistant Collector in the District of Satara is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Satara.

Mr A L P Larken, Acting Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad is hereby invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, XIV of 1869.

Lieut-Colonel T E Britten, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-one days, from such date after the 22nd instant as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr A D Younghusband, Assistant Collector in the District of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Surat.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A D Younghusband, C S to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr F I. Goldsmid is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednagar District during the absence, of Captain Babington on furlough or until further orders.

Mr J A Crawford, Assistant Collector in the District of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Ratnagiri.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T B Kirkham is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty-eight days from the date of his giving over charge of the Office of Educational Inspector, Central Division.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A Crawford, C S, to be Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri.

Mr H Mainwaring, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, is promoted to the First Grade, with effect from the 12th ultimo.

The privilege leave of absence, from the 21st October to 16th Nov, granted to Mr R Courtenay, Supernumerary Assistant Collector of Kolaba, is extended to the 30th instant, inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Brereton, Assistant Engineer, P W Department, passed an examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard, on the 14th instant.

Mr G H Hampton, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and Mr Walter C Hughes, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, have passed an examination in Marathi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W F Barrow, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, on the afternoon of the 18th Nov.

(IRRIGATION.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Tate, Executive Engineer, Third Grade (temporary), Executive Engineer, Begari Division.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Mr James Pearse to be Quarter Master of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr John Patrick Sturrock to be Second Lieutenant, vice A B Calmers, resigned.

Mr H Thorpe is permitted to resign the Commission of Sub-Lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....24th Nov., 2h. 1·8m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 22	.....	6 13	5 19	8 54 m	3 6 m
				10 8 s	3 22 s
Sat. 23	.....	6 13	5 19	9 44 m	4 1 m
				10 5 s	4 8 s
Sun. 24	23d Sunday after Trinity	6 14	5 19	11 31 m	4 51 m
				11 39 s	4 55 s
Mon. 25	.....	6 15	5 19	11 17 m	5 38 m
				.....	5 39 s
Tues. 26	.....	6 15	5 19	0 20 m	6 21 m
				0 5 s	6 25 s
Wed 27	English Mail expected	6 16	5 19	1 6 m	7 9 m
				0 52 s	7 9 s
Th. 28	.....	6 17	5 19	1 49 m	7 55 m
				1 38 s	7 52 s

NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES

MESSRS. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

COMMENCING on SATURDAY next, and the PASS will in future be RED, with Helmets, until further orders.

For next Saturday's parade 15 rounds of blank ammunition per member in the ranks will be issued on the ground.

Members are requested not to bring their service ammunition in their pouches to this parade.

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers are requested to read for this parade from page 209 to 237 Field Exercise.

The Commandant trusts that as many members as possible will attend this parade.

By Order,

T. DUNNE, Lieut & Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Bombay, 21st November 1878.

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended personally for HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL and PARTY, during his Excellency's stay at Lahore should be addressed "GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town.*

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head Quarters Departments.

G. POMEROY COLLEY, Col.,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Simla, 15th November 1878.

* Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
H. E. General Sir N. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Mr. A. C. Lyall, Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.
Colonel & Mrs. G. Pomeroy Colley, C.B., C.S.I., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Mr. A. F. Liddell, A.-D.-C.
Mr. C. Herbert, A.-D.-C.
Mr. C. W Muir, A.-D.-C.
Dr. O. Barnett.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

SUMMERS—October 24th, at Bach-o-bahar Villa, Matlock, Derbyshire, the wife of G. A. Summers, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RENDELL—October 26th, at Saidpur, the wife of A. W. Rendell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GELHARD—SCHMIDT—November 13th, at St. John's Church, by the Revd. W. H. Bray, Ludwig Gelhard to Hannah Eliza, widow of the late C. K. Schmidt.

DEATHS.

PARTRIDGE—November 15th, at Julpigoori, Francis James, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Partridge, aged 3 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1878.

THE momentous decision has been taken at last, and the British Empire is now at war with Afghanistan. The fears so freely expressed in this country, that the Home Government might falter in its purpose and fail after all to declare war even if the Amir rejected the *ultimatum* sent to him, have been proved to be quite vain. The Cabinet has unhesitatingly done its duty in resolving that, the time allowed to the Amir for repentance having expired, force must now be used to bring him to reason, and in issuing orders accordingly to the Government of India to allow the British troops to cross the Frontier. These orders were sent to the generals commanding the several columns on Wednesday night, and early yesterday morning the advance began. Thanks to the three weeks' delay secured by the *ultimatum*, the preparations at all points were complete. General Biddulph at Quetta, General Roberts at Thull, and Sir Sam Browne at Peshawur, had only to give the word, and their troops could at once enter Afghan territory; and before noon yesterday we were enabled to announce in Bombay that the second Afghan War had actually begun. The general feeling with which this news will be received throughout the British Empire will be one, if not of unalloyed satisfaction, at least of intense relief. Patriotic Englishmen, amazed and confounded at the prolonged indecision of their Government and not taking sufficiently into account perhaps the difficulty which an English Minister of the present day, with the full glare of publicity beating upon him, experiences in carrying into effect a strong foreign policy, had begun almost to despair of seeing any barrier raised to the incessant encroachments of Russia in Europe and Asia. The instability of character for which Lord Salisbury has become notorious caused the whole Ministry, of which he is a prominent member, to be regarded with distrust; and only a week or two ago it seemed but too probable that the Afghan dispute would be brought to a close by a miserable compromise framed on the lines of the Treaty of Berlin. Happily, we have been spared that final degradation. The Ministry has made up its mind to show the world that England still knows how to act, and, though the immediate foe is contemptible enough, the real meaning of the invasion of Afghanistan will be appreciated at every Court, from Paris to St. Petersburg, from Constantinople to Teheran. Europeans and Asiatics will alike understand that what England now intends is to make Russia pause in her career of aggrandisement, and will watch with the utmost intentness the progress of a war the result of which may be to decide to which of these two Powers the Empire of the East is henceforth to belong. According to the latest, and probably the correct, version of the despatch of a Russian Mission to Kabul, General Stolietieff received his orders on the day the Berlin Treaty was signed, so that the deliberate intention of the Russian Government, in sending this Mission, plainly was to evade the performance of the not very hard conditions imposed at Berlin by breaking the neutrality observed for many years between England and Russia in Central Asia, and stirring up the Afghans to give trouble to the Government of India. It is absolutely necessary to teach this treacherous Power that even English forbearance has its limits, and that the Government of India is quite strong enough, without appealing for help to England, to checkmate Russian designs on Afghanistan, and to turn the tables, if that be found necessary, by breaking to pieces the incoherent aggregation of territories which form the Russian Empire in Asia. The warlike tribes of Central Asia would follow the English flag quite as gladly as that of Russia, more gladly indeed, for England could pay them better; and Russia may find herself hoist with her own petard if the presence of British troops at Herat and Kabul, which her aggressive tactics have provoked, encourages the Turkoman population of the Khanates as well as the tribes of the Desert to renew a war of independence. The invasion of Afghanistan, so far from diminishing the influence of England in the councils of Europe, will increase it; for it will quickly be seen that the formidable diversion by which Russia has so often threatened to avenge checks suffered by her in Europe can be most effectually disposed of by the English garrison of India without weakening the military and naval forces which the Empire has ready for offensive warfare in the Straits of Constantinople and on the plains of Roumelia.

Lord Cranbrook's despatch was hardly required to show that the Government of India never proposed to treat the Amir harshly. Lord Lytton, we are now told, was empowered when he came out to offer Shere Ali substantial subsidies, the recognition of his dynasty—that is to say, we suppose, of his choice of Abdulla Jan as his heir,—and a pledge of material support against unprovoked aggression, if he would agree to let English agents of the Government of India reside at the chief places in his dominions with the exception of Kabul. The Amir had a right to refuse these terms, which, liberal as they were, he may naturally have regarded as tending to compromise his independence, and foreshadowing the ultimate annexation of his kingdom by the English. But, when he had rejected them, and the Government of India contented itself with saying, "Very well; then we shall not attempt "to coerce you," it cannot be contended that the Amir was justified in seeking a Russian alliance. Lord Lawrence, who certainly knows better himself, has joined in the cry of some English Liberals that the Amir is ani ndependent prince. But he is not, and never has been, independent in the sense in which European Sovereigns are independent. He has always known that the Government of India insisted on subordinating his foreign policy to its own; and this definition of his position was given in the most express terms in the diplomatic correspondence between Earl Granville and Prince Gortschakoff which fixed the Oxus as the northern frontier of Afghanistan. Even in Europe our statesmen would hardly tolerate the refusal of the Court of Portugal, for instance, to receive an English Ambassador, if a conquering French army had already occupied Spain and despatched a friendly Mission to Lisbon; and Kabul cannot pretend to be as independent a State as Portugal. Liberal and Conservative Ministers have hitherto uniformly taken the same view as to the necessary dependence of Afghanistan on British India; but possibly Mr. Gladstone and others, who advocate the cause of the Amir, act on the principle stated in what the *Daily Telegraph* justly calls the startling revelation recently made by Colonel Mure. "During the "last Session, Colonel Mure, as he tells the "world, asked Mr. Bright what he thought would "have been the result if the Liberal party had "been in power in 1876, saddled with the engage"ments renewed so recently as 1871. Mr. Bright "thought for a moment, and then said, 'I "believe we should now have been at war with "Russia as we were in 1854; and for this rea"son, we being in power, would hardly have "been able to escape the obligations we our"selves had entered into. A large section of our "own party would have felt that we could not "with honour evade or repudiate them; and "the whole of the Conservative party would "have made common cause with that section, "and would have driven us into a war policy. "I thank my God that we were out of "office.'" It is impossible to conceive of anything in politics more profligate and scandalous than such a confession. We believe, however, that the Whig section of the Opposition have higher principles of honour than Mr. Bright appears to give them credit for. Neither Lord Granville nor Lord Hartington has yet taken any part in the agitation against an Afghan war; and, now that war has been declared, much of the hubbub with which we have been deafened for the last two years will cease, the bulk of the nation will rally round the Government and give it a hearty support, and Mr. Gladstone will be left with as insignificant a following as Cobden and Bright had during the Crimean War.

It would be idle attempting to forecast the plan of campaign, as information will probably reach us in the course of

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(OFFICIAL).

ORDERS GIVEN TO CROSS THE FRONTIER.

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

No reply having been received from the Amir to the *ultimatum* addressed to him, and the period allowed for reply having expired, orders were last night issued to the troops to cross the Frontier at all points this morning.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

ADVANCE OF THE QUETTA COLUMN.

QUETTA, Nov. 20.

The thermometer last night was down to eight degrees. Warm clothing for all the troops is urgently required, also tents for camp followers, otherwise sickness will not abate.

The troops are leaving Quetta gradually, and there are plenty of supplies.

QUETTA, Nov. 21.

Jacob's Rifles and 19th Bengal N. I., under Col. Mannering, remain at Quetta until relieved by General Stewart's force. The remainder of the troops here will by the end of the week concentrate at Cuchlak, ten miles distant. All the regiments have eighty to a hundred men sick. The Baluchis have only nineteen; but they are better provided against cold. English ammunition boots and socks are much required. 5,000 pairs of native shoes are coming, but these are unsuited to the cold weather. At picquet duties the men's feet are liable to frost bite. Anxiety is felt as to the results of the ensuing two months' weather. Good quarters are available at Kandahar.

THE PROCLAMATION OF WAR.

QUETTA, Nov. 21.

Major Sandeman has read to the Belooch Sirkars and Chiefs the Viceroy's proclamation. It states that the war will be waged against the Amir only, and advises people to remain in their houses, where they will be safe.

GENERAL STEWART'S DIVISION.

KURRACHEE, Nov. 21.

General Stewart arrived yesterday at Shikarpore, and inspected the Artillery and native followers. He leaves for Quetta immediately. The Artillery and the 59th move to Jacobabad when transport arrives.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

WEDNESDAY'S CABINET COUNCIL—ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS ORDERED.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

No reply having yet been received from the Amir of Afghanistan to the *ultimatum* sent by the Viceroy, it was therefore decided at the Cabinet Council which was held yesterday to order the advance of British troops into Afghanistan.

Another Cabinet Council is summoned to meet in London to-day.

DESPATCH OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

A long despatch from Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, dated 18th instant, has been published. It recapitulates the negotiations that have taken place between the Government and the Amir of Afghanistan since 1855, and states that the Viceroy on assuming office was instructed to offer the Amir substantial subsidies, the recognition of his dynasty, and a pledge of material support against unprovoked aggression, on the other hand to demand the admission of British Agents to certain points, with the exception of Kabul.

LORD CRANBROOK'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Lord Cranbrook's despatch on the Afghan question reviews the policy of the successive Governments since 1863, and points out that in the year 1873 the feelings of the Amir towards the Government became changed. The despatch describes briefly, and cordially approves, the measures taken by Lord Lytton.

An article in the *Times* reviewing this despatch says, that it is evident that the difficulty between the Amir and ourselves arose in 1873, when the Gladstone Cabinet declined to allow Lord Northbrook to assure the Amir against Russian aggression. It is possible, the article continues, that the reasons brought forward in support of this policy were at that time adequate, but the effects have proved most unfortunate.

The *Daily News*, in reviewing the despatch, points out the absence of any allusion to a rectification of the North-West frontier.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-7 5-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. do	80½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	111½
Bar Silver	50½

The P. and O. S. S. Company pays a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half year.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand			....1s. 7½d.	per Rs.
Do,	6 months' sight		...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits,	3	,,	...1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents,	3	,,	...1s. 7½d.	,,
France	3	,,	...2-10.	,,

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Nov. 21, 12-25 P.M.

H. M.'s steamer Tenasserim sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, Nov. 21, 3-22 P.M.

Mail from Manilla leaves Singapore noon Monday 25.

We regret to hear that information has reached Bombay from London of the death of Mr. Henry S. King, the senior partner in the well-known firm of East India agents of Cornhill. His death, which was quite sudden, took place last Sunday. His funeral was to have taken place yesterday, and out of respect to his memory the offices of the branch firm here were closed in the afternoon.

THE *Englishman*:—The last published district reports from the Punjab show that fever still continued very prevalent in the majority of the districts, and was causing great mortality amongst the poorer classes. Lahore and Jhelam are the only two districts in which it was said to be decreasing. The harvest was going on, generally with good results, but more rain is wanted in some parts for the winter sowings. In Dera Ghazi Khan great damage is said to have been caused by locusts and floods.

Apropos of the refusal of the Duke of Buckingham to allow Dr. Mackenzie to comply with the summons to attend the Bird Court Martial, the *Indian Daily News* writes:—"Everybody knows that the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville' Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., &c., &c., is a Plantagenet and a monstrous superior person. He never loses the chance of letting all the world know that. But this is really going a little too far; and we hope that some means may be discovered of teaching the most noble that even a double-barrelled Duke cannot be allowed to outrage constitutional usage and common decency in such flagrant fashion."

THE *Eurydice* is expected to be at Colombo at Christmas, when Admiral Corbett is to pay a visit to H. E. the Governor of Ceylon.

CAPTAIN CRAWLEY, writing to *Billiards* from London, under date October 12, says:—"I have hardly time to catch the post, or I would tell you about a game played a few nights ago at the Blank-Blank Club in which a cadet of a noble house was 'had'—I think that is the genteel slang for robbed—for above eighteen hundred pounds. You may possibly hear of this some day through the law reports; for I understand that the young gentleman's friends are by no means satisfied with the explanations afforded by the solicitor who holds the bills of exchange and I. O. U's."

THE *Statesman* is not a warm admirer of the present English Cabinet, but we find he has still just a grain of respect left for one of its members. He writes:—"The untruthfulness of the present Minister in his assurances to Parliament and to the country, is likely to be long remembered in political circles, and is certainly without precedent in modern days. Thus the *Daily News* recalls the fact that when Mr. Grant Duff, a year ago, in noticing one of Lord Lytton's despatches, expressed his fear that there had been a change in the policy of the Calcutta Government towards the Amir, Sir Stafford Northcote instantly declared it to be untrue. We have a considerable respect for Sir Stafford Northcote, but are plainly shut up to one of two conclusions concerning him in this association. He is either not admitted to a full knowledge of the intentions of his colleagues, or is as untruthful as they are. We are slow to believe the letter and nothing would surprise us less than the announcement that Sir Stafford Northcote had followed the example of Lords Derby and Carnarvon, and retired from the Cabinet.

A REMARKABLE piece of advice (the *Manchester Guardian* says) has been given to the Birmingham publicans by Mr. S. C. Allsopp, M.P., the brewer. Mr. Allsopp was among the speakers at their annual dinner, and in responding to a toast he said "most decidedly," as he put it, that there was great room in this country for the sale by the licensed victuallers of non-intoxicating drinks. He had just returned from Paris, where he had often been struck by the happy results which were there attained by the fact that in most of the restaurants and bars there was a very large sale of non-intoxicating liquors.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—The Finance Department was no doubt filled with dismay at the expenditure incurred in forcing on the construction of the Indus Valley State Railway, and thus laying out the money which should have lasted three years in little more than one. But the Finance Department is often penny wise and pound foolish, and it is probable that the difficulties of its raising, in impeding the construction of a rough line to the entrance to the Bolan Pass, a work often urged, and the deficiencies of the rolling stock on the existing line, due in great part to its action, will entail more cost in keeping open the communications with the Expeditionary Forces when they push on, than would be accrued in the fullest support to the D. P. W., timely given. The difference between the actual bill for the hire of camels and a bill for the proposed rails and waggons will not, we suspect, be much in favour of the former, while the value of the time lost is inestimable.

THE special correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* at Cyprus, who is writing a series of very interesting letters descriptive of the island and its chief towns, remarks that if the English were to clean out the harbour of Famagusta and repair its works they would render a valuable service not only to the place itself but to the whole island, since Famagusta is the natural harbour of Cyprus. The great granary of the island is the plain of Mesaria, its greatest river is the Pidias, and the bay of Famagusta forms the natural outlet of both. At one time Famagusta was indeed the strongest place the Venetians had in Cyprus. It contained then from 15,000 to 20,000 houses, and the works forming its harbour were some 2,500 metres in extent, the entrance being so arranged that even in the heaviest weather vessels could easily run in to shelter. Even now, according to the sailing directions for the Mediterranean, although the port and its defences are in ruins and the harbour has been allowed to become choked with sand, vessels that stop during the winter at Cyprus yet go to Famagusta for safety, as there they can anchor sheltered from the karakol, or cold land wind, from the north wind, and from the still more dreaded Boreas, or north-north-east wind. On the other hand, Larnaca, which it is apparently intended to make the future harbour of the island, possesses, it must be admitted, certain advantages at the present moment. The consuls of various Powers live there, it has become the place of call for steamers touching at the island, and accommodation can be found there which would be sought for in vain at Famagusta.

THE *Whitehall Review*—To "Rome's Recruits" we have now to add the names of Mr. and Mrs. Orby Shipley! This is a great blow to the Ritualists, among whom Mr. Shipley was a leading and very advanced light. He was known years ago at All Saints', Margaret Street, and, more recently, at St. Alban's, Holborn, where he used to preach refined and learned sermons during Lent and other special seasons. He was also, some years ago, to the great disgust of many of his friends, married in St. Alban's Church, having presented a beautiful small cope to Mr. Mackonochie as a thank (and peace?) offering on the occasion. He is well-known as a theological ascetic, and liturgical scholar and writer, and was the editor of the famous "Church and the World" series of essays. His latest work was the "Anglican Communion Office," ingeniously set in the framework of the Roman Missal—a book which caused consternation among Anglican and Roman friends and foes alike.

Truth:—"A careful analysis of the prescriptions of the various eminent political physicians who so thoroughly differ as to the treatment, past, present, and future, of our Afghanistan difficulty, shows that upon one point at least they are all agreed, and that is the unsatisfactory constitution of our Indian army. For garrison work the present ridiculously small proportion of English officers to the rank and file has been clearly demonstrated, and unless remedied will inevitably lead to disaster. The Sepoy has fought, and will fight, with Englishmen to lead him, but with but half-a-dozen Europeans per regiment, *all of whom are mounted* (and, consequently, easily spotted by good marksmen), the chance of leadership is all in an engagement with such foes as the Afghans is soon reduced to a minimum. Until we have *at least* one European officer per company in addition to the regimental staff, the efficiency of our Indian regiments depends more upon 'luck than good guidance.'" In war, the only mounted officer will be the Colonel.

THE *Saturday Review*:—It appears that the order for the Russian Mission to Kabul was despatched to Tashkend on the same day on which the Treaty of Berlin was signed. According to a semi-official statement previously published, the negotiations with the Amir were begun and continued in expectation of war; and it was at the same time intimated that, after the change of circumstances, a hostile policy would be modified or abandoned. The later version, diametrically contradicting the earlier, is probably correct. It may therefore be assumed that, in fomenting the disturbance of English tranquillity in India, the Russian Government intended not to prepare for an open contest, but to evade obligations, freshly and deliberately undertaken, by putting a pressure on the Power which was most likely to insist on the strict performance of the stipulations of Berlin. The ostensible, or rather the verbal, purpose of the mission was to make commercial arrangements with the Government of Kabul, and to thank the Amir for his conduct during the Turkish war. If the official phrases have any meaning, it is implied that the Amir had rendered some service to Russia, which could only consist in intrigues or preparations against the Government of India. Afghanistan had no means of otherwise interfering in the quarrel between Russia and Turkey. The Amir's alliance with the hereditary enemy of the Sultan is a remarkable proof of the slight influence which religious connexion exercises in the present day over political action. It was known in all parts of Asia that the Russian invader was professedly engaged in a crusade against Mahometanism, and that the only aid which could be expected by the victims of religious ambition must proceed from England; yet there is no reason to suppose that the Amir caused dissatisfaction to the most fanatical of his subjects by placing his forces at the disposal of Russia for the purpose of creating a diversion to the detriment of Turkey. It would be idle to reproach an Asiatic ruler with impolitic or unprincipled levity. Reproaches against Russia are also useless, and they could not reasonably convey an imputation of frivolity.

THE *Indian Mirror*, the chief Native organ in Calcutta, laments the shortcomings of Lord Lytton, and gives him a few hints to guide his conduct as Viceroy of India. Our contemporary, whose chief objection to Lord Lytton, personally and politically, appears to be that he considers His Excellency does not show sufficient attention, and has not awarded a sufficient share of the good things at his disposal in the way of Civil Service appointments, to the Baboos of Bengal, says "One-half of Lord Lytton's term of office has expired, and it is proper that we should take a brief survey of His Lordship's career in India. Compared with his immediate predecessor, Lord Lytton presents many features of dissimilarity. In the general tone and policy of the administration he differs as much from Lord Northbrook as the latter differed from his predecessor, the Earl of Mayo. We cannot say that Lord Mayo and Lord Lytton have much in common between them. Lord Mayo's chief characteristic was his energy. His was a strong administration. He was strong, and all his councillors, such as Sir John Strachey, Sir James Stephen, and in some respects Sir Richard Temple, were strong. No Government had to undergo greater censure and opprobrium than Lord Mayo's and yet, strange to say, no Viceroy was personally more popular than he. There was much that we disliked in his administration; but there could be but one opinion as regards the personal qualities of the man. In this respect Lord Lytton is not so fortunate. He is not a strong ruler, nor are his councillors strong men. Sir John Strachey properly belongs to the Mayo period; and though we see many of the features of that time reproduced in this, the dissimilarity between the two Governments is obvious. We have said that Lord Lytton is not a strong ruler; in one respect he is strong, namely, in his foreign policy. But the strength indicated is rather that which strong support from the Ministry implies than anything else. His Lordship came with a carefully concocted imperial policy, pledged to carry it out at all hazards. Whether this policy bears the golden fruits expected of it remains yet to be seen. We cannot help having impressed on us the imperialistic idea, as defined by Lord Beaconsfield, is a fiction, and not a reality. Lord Lytton would have been a strong ruler if he had given us all the privileges of an imperial domination. When the Queen became Empress, we expected that we should be taken more largely into the confidence of our rulers, that admissions into the Civil Service would be larger than usual, and that the feudatories would draw greater attention and respect from the Government than had hitherto been the case. Lord Lytton has failed to give us any of these benefits. His Excellency had a splendid opportunity before him; he merely used it for the purposes of a pageant. This was not how Lord Canning acted after the Mutiny, what Lord Dalhousie would have done if he had been placed in a similar position. It is enough to say that up to this time the Civil Service scheme has not been fully developed, and as for acts of positive grace, His Excellency has done nothing more than try to forfeit the esteem and confidence of native rulers by proposing to abolish their armies. Nor is he strong in his home policy. Personally courteous and affable, Lord Lytton ought to have a lasting place in the memory and affections of our countrymen. It is for this reason that we frequently wish that His Lordship took a greater interest in home matters, involving the immediate benefit of millions, than his troublesome foreign policy permits him to do. The age has gone by when rulers could signalize their ability by foreign conquests and aggressions. We are now in an age of peace, when continued battles have to be waged against ignorance, misery and superstition. A Viceroy, who loses sight of these and reverts to the old, disagreeable career of conquest, wilfully wastes his energies and talents. The present Viceroy is a gifted man; there are many of the social graces in which he is known to excel others. We expect that these should be more largely utilized towards the furtherance of our welfare and progress. In this respect we miss in Lord Lytton much that we found in Lord Northbrook. The last Viceroy was a great friend of the Natives. He took a special interest in their advancement. Not a public institution but elicited his sympathy. No wonder that his name is cherished with affection by every educated Bengali in this province. We regret that the present Viceroy, though singularly fortunate, at least socially, does not in this respect imitate his predecessor. Now between Lord Northbrook and Lord Lytton there seems really to be no element in common. The latter has revoked, perhaps, every important measure of the preceding administration. Whether we regard the financial, or political or domestic measures of Government, both occupied, as it were, the opposite poles of thought. Yet we see no reason why socially and in his capacity of an all-powerful dispenser of the fates of millions, Lord Lytton should not be a successful ruler. As an admirer of his great father and his wife, the late Lady Lytton, we sincerely hope that, now that one-half of his term has gone by, he will devote the other half to the cultivation of those arts of peace and conciliation which will cause his memory to be cherished with affection by millions of India's grateful sons."

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

CHEATING.

Premjee Oomersey and Narayenjee Dewjee were placed at the bar on a charge of cheating.

MR. FARRAN, for the prosecution, said, before the prisoners were called to plead, that it was a case of cheating in obtaining crackers and certain other articles under false pretences. The prosecution this morning received from the prisoners, who were on bail, a letter expressing their regret at what had occurred, and offering to make over the goods to the prosecutor. A similar letter was received from the mortgagees who held the goods. Under the circumstances, the prosecutor, Currimbhoy Ibrahim, was not desirous of pressing the charges. From a perusal of the deposition of Runchordas Motichund, his Lordship would be of opinion that this was a case from which the prosecution might well withdraw. There was very material deception in the case; and the learned counsel thought that this was a proper case in which he might withdraw from the prosecution and not offer any evidence. He asked the court to enter a *nolle prosequi*, which does not operate as an acquittal.

His Lordship said it is being a common case of cheating, he had read over the depositions. He would do so now and see if it was a case which the court might allow to be withdrawn.

ADULTERY.

Frag Doolub, a dhobee, was charged with committing adultery with Jeevee, the wife of Runcher Mackun also a dhobee, knowing that she was a married woman. Mr. Fox, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Balcristna, for the defence.

Mr. Fox briefly stated the facts of the case. Runcher married Jeevee about seventeen years ago when she was about seven years old. They lived peaceably until last May when the prisoner appeared upon the scene as a disturbing element. He possibly perpetuated *nattra* or second marriage with her, and they went and lived in a chawl in Bhattiawadda. At the last Criminal Sessions, Jeevee was charged with bigamy; but there being no sufficient evidence of a *nattra*, she was acquitted. The present prosecution was wholly distinct from that case; for this was a charge of adultery against her paramour. At the instance of the aggrieved husband, a meeting of the panchayet of the Dhobee caste was held, at which the *nattra* was proved; and the punchayet visited Jeevee and her paramour with the severest punishment and excommunicated them. Evidence would be called to shew that the prisoner and Jeevee lived as man and wife in a room in the chawl in Bhattiawadda. The jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the prosecution, applied that the case of the Queen *vs.* Assir Lalljee, who is charged with using as genuine forged documents knowing the same to be forged, should be heard before a special jury. Mr. Farran, for the defence, consented, remarking that it was a proper case for a special jury. The application was granted.

THEFT OF A SARREE.

Mahadoo Jeeva was charged with theft of a sarree the property of Vithee, woman. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. On the morning of the 20th September last, the prosecutrix went to work, leaving her sarree spread out in a stable near her house to dry. Whilst she was away her brother, who was sitting in a Marwaree's shop at the corner of the house, saw the prisoner passing by with a gunny bag under his arm from which a portion of the sarree was hanging out. Prisoner, on being asked about the sarree, commenced to run away. He was given the chase to and arrested by a policeman. The next morning prosecutrix was shown the cloth by the policeman, and she claimed it as her property. Prisoner was convicted, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THEFT OF ARMLETS.

Hurry Luxmon was charged with theft of a pair of silver armlets, the property of a Mharatta woman. Mr. Carnegy appeared for the Crown under the instructions of the Public Prosecutor. On the morning of the 6th ult., prosecutrix, before going out to bathe at a water pipe, took the ornaments off her person and placed them in a box which was kept in her room. The prisoner was at the time standing near her doorway and saw her placing the ornaments in her box. On her return after the lapse of half an hour later, she missed the ornaments and reported her loss to the police. Two days afterwards the ornaments were traced to a Mharatta, to whom prisoner had sold them for Rs. 45. They were shown to and recognised by the prosecutrix as her property. On the jury returning a verdict of guilty, the prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

The Sessions were then adjourned until this (Friday) morning.

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INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a regular sitting of the Court on Wednesday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE PREMJEE COMBSEY.

Mr. Starling, for an opposing creditor, moved for a dismissal of the petition on the ground of want of prosecution. It appeared that the insolvent had been committed to the Sessions and his books had been detained in the Police Court. His Lordship told the learned counsel to renew his application after some days.

INTERIM ORDERS.

Interim orders were granted in the following cases:—To Mirza Ali Babani (formerly a partner of Messrs. Cohen and Co., who had failed) on the application of Mr. Viesjee. To Ismail Hajee Abdool Rahman, an extension of interim order for three months with leave to amend the schedule, on the application of Mr. Nowrojee Cama. To Eduljee Nusserwanjee on the application of Mr. Mankar. To Bhugwuntrao Dwarkanath, extension of interim order for a month with leave to serve notices, on the application of Mr. Dhurandar.

RE SUNKOBA SANGAPPA.

On the application of Mr. Starling, this case was postponed for three months, with leave to the insolvent to serve notices to the creditors.

RE FRAMJEE DINSHAW DAVUR.

On the application of Mr. Dhurandar, leave was given to the insolvent to file a fresh petition and schedule. He was formerly a photographer and had filed a petition in 1871, which was dismissed not on the merits, but for want of prosecution.

RE SUNKOBA SANGAPPA.

On the application of Mr. Viesjee, for the insolvent, applied for an order to publish in the *Government Gazette* and local newspapers a notice of the insolvent's intention to withdraw his petition. The insolvent had been adjudicated a bankrupt on the application of Amerchund Lalljee, a creditor. He had filed no petition or schedule, but having compromised with the creditors, he wanted to withdraw the petition filed by the creditor.

The Commissioner—Your only remedy appears to be to get the order for adjudication of insolvency revoked.

Mr. Viesjee said in that case he applied for a rule *nisi* directed to Amerchund Lalljee, calling upon him to shew cause why the order for adjudication of insolvency should not be revoked. The insolvent had actually got a release from Amerchund, and there could be no opposition to the rule.

The Commissioner, after some further discussion and after making enquiries into the case, said that on the 19th July 1876 the court directed an order to issue requiring the insolvent to file his schedule, which he had failed to do. After this contempt of court, a rule *nisi* was issued to the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed to jail for contempt of the order to file his schedule. The rule was served upon him at Damaun, but he had as yet shown no cause against it and was therefore in a state of double contempt. In April 1877, Mr. Justice Pinhey made absolute the rule for the insolvent's committal to jail. As he had not purged himself of the contempt and had not come before the court, his Lordship refused his application. If he was in Bombay, his Lordship revoked the sooner the order for his arrest was executed the better.

Mr. Viesjee said insolvent had already purged the contempt by compromising with his creditors instead of filing his schedule, which would have put the court to the trouble of enquiring into the case.

The Commissioner said that was not the way of purging contempt. Insolvent had better come into court the next court day and purge himself of the contempt if he could.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Gopal Shett, a Government pensioner, Rs. 3,103. Charles Sale, a guard, Rs. 711. Abdool Ali Goolam Hoosein, a tin-maker, Rs. 679. Dajee Raghowjee, a peon, Rs. 988. Satvan Hawn, a butcher, Rs. 15,280. Hanooman Dhakool, a carpenter, Rs. 312. Wittoo Condajee, a bricklayer, Rs. 752. Khatree Hasein Soomar, a dyer, Rs. 992. Shaik Chenoo Shaik Imam, a painter, Rs. 447. Pessabai, widow, Rs. 1,315. Ameen wullud Mahomed, Rs. 807. Gannoo Mahomed Abdool Rahman, a dealer in antimony, Rs. 1,520. John Honeyford, an engine-driver, Rs. 562. Govind Mowjee, a compositor, Rs. 1,316.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 13th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Locusts in three talukas; keen worm in crops in Manjhand talukas.

Shikarpur.—No change.

Hyderabad.—Rabi thriving.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvest progressing; rabi wheat sowing general; seed difficult to procure. Locusts on desert Canal; some damage.

Ahmedabad.—Kharif harvest nearly completed; rabi sowing progressing.

Kaira.—Cotton, tobacco, and pulse thriving; rabi sowing begun.

Broach.—Rabi crops partly sown being damaged by insects in three talukas; rice mostly cut.

Surat.—Rice harvest good; cotton and jowari very poor.

Khandesh.—Harvesting nearly completed; rabi sowing progressing.

Nasik.—Prospects unchanged; prices slightly higher.

Thana.—Kharif reaping progressing.

Kolaba.—For week ending 11th inst.)—Reaping vigorously progressing.

Ratnagiri.—(For week ending 5th inst.)—Reaping progressing; injury to crops by insects.

Poona.—(For week ending 10th inst.)—Bajri and jowari harvesting and rabi sowing almost completed.

Ahmednagar.—Kharif reaping nearly finished; rabi sowing and crops well.

Sholapur.—Sowing continues.

Satara.—Rabi crops above ground; cotton slightly damaged in Tasgaon.

Kaladgi.—Kharif crops injured in places by excessive rainfall; young rabi crops damaged by locusts in parts of three talukas; bajri reaping and rabi sowing progressing.

Belgaum.—Rabi sowing where retarded by excessive rain resumed; reaping of rice crops commenced.

Dharwar.—Red soil jowari somewhat damaged; reaping and rabi sowing commenced.

Canara.—Harvest nearly completed on coast.

Wadhwan.—Young locusts spoil standing crops.

General Remarks.—Fever general throughout the Presidency. Cold weather begun in Gujerat, where kharif harvest approaches completion. Harvest going on throughout the Deccan; delayed in the Southern Maratha Country by excessive rain which is doing damage to standing and cut crops.

THE STATE FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF BURMAH.

An interesting account of the ceremonies connected with the Lying-in-State and the State Funeral of the late King of Burmah has been furnished to the Government by Mr. R. B. Shaw, the British Resident at Mandalay, of which the following is a summary:—

It appears that, on the evening of October 4th, a letter from the Sub-Minister to the Assistant Resident arrived at the Residency, giving notice that the body of the late King would lie in state next day, and begging that he would inform the English community that they might view it between 6 and 9 a.m. Several Englishmen attended, and saw the body lying on a couch dressed as in life, and fanned by the Queens and Princesses who sat around. They judged from appearances that the King could not have been dead many days; which confirms the assurances of the Ministers, that he did not die till the 1st October. Later in the morning, the Armenian, French, Italian, Muhammadan, and Chinese communities were admitted in turns, in the order here given; but by that time the face of the corpse had been covered up, and during the day it was placed in an open coffin.

On October 6th, a letter came from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the address of the Resident, informing him that the King's state funeral would be held next day. Mr. Shaw asked the Assistant Resident to write to his colleague, the Burmese Judge of the Mixed Court and Sub-Minister, saying that he should be very glad to offer a last mark of respect to the memory of the deceased King by attending his state funeral, if arrangements could be made for him to do so in a suitable manner. Dr. Williams presently came over (followed by a note from the Sub-Minister, expressing the great pleasure of the Minister at hearing of Mr. Shaw's wish, and saying that Dr. Williams had been shown the arrangements made, and would inform him of them). In the course of the evening, all these arrangements were satisfactorily settled.

On the next day, in the morning, two elephants were sent for the English officials with the Queen's retinue of Burmese under an official. Attended by a small number of their own people, the Resident and Assistant Resident set out for the palace. Mr. Shaw asked Dr. Ferris to remain at the Residency with the Princes, who were much alarmed at their going away even for a short time. And when they reached the Water Entrance, they were met by the Sub-Minister (Myo-tha Wundauk) and an English-speaking Secretary of the Chief Court, with their retinue. All were dressed in white, the colour of mourning. The whole of the guard and retinue sat down in the Burmese posture of respect, while the English party dismounted, and Dr. Williams and the Rev. J. A. Colbeck accompanying them. Opposite, at the distance of a couple of hundred yards, was the second enclosure-wall of the palace. In the space between the outer and the second walls, stands the Hlut-do, or court-house of the Ministers; and in the same space but in its northern portion, the ceremony was to take place. A funeral enclosure had been made of bamboo-work covered with white cloth, and in the centre of this was an imitation of a cremation-furnace, which, however, was only to be used symbolically. In front of this funeral enclosure there was a little open place which was to be the station of the present King during the ceremony. On one side of this, two temporary booths had been erected one of them was handsomely carpetted and ornamented with hangings, and provided with a raised floor and a long seat or divan covered with carpets. Cushions were placed for Mr. Shaw and the Assistant Resident. In front of these were grouped, sitting on the floor, their own attendants, and the retinue of the Sub-Minister. Trays with tea and other refreshments were brought in and offered to them several times during the proceedings, and the behaviour of the Sub-Minister and his subordinates betokened every wish to show them honour and to make them welcome. Mr. Shaw was in uniform, and of course had made it a condition of his going that nothing derogatory to English customs should be expected of him. Notwithstanding this, the Princes in the Residency, as well as other people, had expressed their incredulity at the idea that the representative of a Foreign Power would be admitted into the palace enclosure "bearing a sword, as it had never been done before;" or that they would be allowed to retain their boots in the presence of Royalty. No attempt was made to interfere with Mr. Shaw's party in either respect.

Facing them was a line of soldiers in red and green jackets with fire-arms, together with one or two gilt palanquins and an old-fashioned European carriage, probably the gift of the English Government in former years. It had been gilded and provided with a gilt pagoda-roof. Obliquely opposite them was a long shed with a raised floor, which extended past the side of the above-mentioned funeral enclosure. The nearest corner of this shed was to be the place of the Chief-Queen; the other Queens and Princesses, &c., occupying the remainder of the shed.

The procession commenced with six or seven large elephants with gold-plated towers, in which were lances and shields. These represented the King's paraphernalia of war, of ancient times. Then came bearers of vessels and other objects symbolical of agriculture, all dressed in white. Then followed a huge red catafalque and empty coffin borne on men's shoulders. After this followed musicians, brass sitting on ornamental stands. The Ministers of State followed. Here the Minister for Foreign Affairs separated himself from this group, and walking across the open space, came up to Mr. Shaw's booth, who got up and shook hands with him, as did his companions. He thanked the Resident cordially for his attendance that day, and excused himself for not having come to receive him on account of the great amount of duty which devolved on him. After a short conversation he rejoined the procession, which at that moment was halted. Finally, came long lines of white-clad ladies of the palace, pulling long white, scarf-like ropes, the Chief-Queen leading the foremost band. Behind them came a thick mass of attendants, from the midst of whom rose eight or ten large white Royal umbrellas. Here was the late King's body on a truck which the Queens and other ladies were pulling, or supposed to be pulling, along by means of the ropes. As this large group passed, the scarlet cloth on which it moved spread along the ground for them to walk on, was rolled up behind them.

A pause now occurred, during which the empty coffin and catafalque were carried into the funeral enclosure. The corpse in its coffin was taken to a new pagoda, behind which it was placed and vaulted into a deep vault. The Queens then took their seats in the booth prepared for them nearly opposite the English party, all very plainly dressed in white, without ornaments of any sort.

After a further pause, two lines of soldiers in single file advanced and took up their places, kneeling with their muskets held in front of them, the bayonets fixed. They were chiefly old men and boys, raggedly dressed in red and green jackets. Between them came the young King, carried on a splendid golden covered palanquin and surrounded by a number of Nats, or heroes-of-honour in peculiar head-dresses knelt, two before and two behind him, on a lower stage of the same portable throne, with hands joined as in adoration. The young King was dressed in a garment entirely covered with small plates of silver, and wore a conical head-dress of the same material. He was then taken to the centre of the open space in front of the gateway of the funeral enclosure, and almost opposite us. Here he remained seated high on the throne for about a quarter of an hour. A long Pali address was read to him, which concluded by asking for an order that the body of the late King might be proceeded with. After this, the throne was turned any carried past a few yards of Mr. Shaw's booth—all the Burmese courtiers kneeling as he passed, while the English gentlemen stood up from their seats. The young King's face is described as pleasant-looking.

When the King had disappeared, the Chief-Queen arose from her place, accompanied by her own immediate attendants, bands of wailing, and went towards the pagoda where the late King's body was to be bricked up. After a little time, at the proposal of the Sub-Minister (by this time, the Nain-gan-je Wundauk, who was Second Ambassador to the late Mission to Europe, had joined the English party), the latter went into the funeral enclosure, and walked round it, examining the various rich articles of the late King's property which were placed there preparatory to being nominally burnt or destroyed (in reality, it is believed that they are given to the monasteries). The empty coffin was covered with sheets of gold, studded with jewels. It had been put over a metal grating, imitating that of a cremation-furnace. All round stood large red tubes with pistons, representating the bellows used to excite the fire under the body. This seems a curious survival of the custom of really burning the body of the dead, together with the valuables prized by the deceased. In the case of commoner people, the burning of the body is still carried out, and a long display of garments and other articles is carried with their funeral procession. But these are either given away as presents to priests and cemetery servants, or even, it is said, in some cases sold, to make a show, and afterwards brought back again.

On quitting the funeral enclosure, Mr. Shaw and his party retired from the palace in the same way that they had come.

THE REVOLT IN NEW CALEDONIA

NOUMEA, Sept. 27th.

COLONEL WENDLING, during a short visit to head quarters, brings the gratifying intelligence that the revolt may be considered quite stamped out in the Boularpari district. All the villages, to the number of near fifty, the plantations, cocoanuts, bananas, taros, sugarcane every ordinary means of subsistence, are utterly demolished. For some time the hunted blacks have been digging up the roots of the manayala, a wild creeper, glad to save themselves thus from starvation. Posts are formed and roads cut in all directions. The soldiers have had no feather-bed time of it—every second day twelve hours' marching over fearful mountains, accompanied by a hard-working band of friendly natives, whose abilities for fortification are described by the Colonel as something remarkable. The few remaining natives of the Boularpari tribes are reported to have fled towards Bourail to join the new insurgents there. A post is to be formed near the scene of poor Houdaille's massacre, and will be invaluable to the settlers. Cannibalism is now known to exist amongst the rebels. This to be hoped they will exercise the accomplishment upon each other. The total number of victims known up to the present time—their names and occupations are all published—amounts to 157 killed and 10 wounded. There is a statement made in the columns of a Sydney paper which is very incorrect. It is:—"The heads of Baptiste and Atai and his son were cut off after their capture and delivery to the authorities, and sent up to Noumea, taken to Government House, and then made a public exhibition of in Noumea." The truth is this:—The heads of Atai, his son, and two others of his tribe were cut off by the natives who surprised them, and were taken into camp as a proof of their death. They were sent to Noumea, and on arrival taken direct to the hospital and given in charge to the doctors, with strict orders from the Governor not to let them be seen by the public. An application made to photograph them was then refused, to the disappointment of the general community. So much for the heads being made a public exhibition in Noumea.

All continues quiet throughout the island, except in those districts already reported in revolt. Several parties are in pursuit of the rebels at various places, and on all occasions when they come in contact the losses of the rebels are very heavy.

Many rifles and revolvers have been recovered. The troops, which for two months have been engaged in the district of Boularpari, now quiet, will furnish a valuable contingent of experienced and tried men for service at and to the north of Bourail.

THE TRAGEDY AT THE DINDINGS.

(*Straits Times*, Nov. 7.)

TWENTY-FOUR Chinese supposed to have been concerned in this murderous outrage on Captain Taylor and his family, all Tew Chews, have been caught, eighteen of them at the Dindings, who were taken to Penang by H.M.S. Lapwing, and six in Penang. What led to the apprehension of the latter was the presentation of a Deposit Note for $400 on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Captain Lloyd's name by one of them to a Chinese firm in Penang with a request that it should be cash

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ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
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12 " " 5 " "

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C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
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Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£750,000
RESERVE FUND .....£151,560 10s.

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LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,200,000

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Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do 6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
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NOTICE.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have determined to CLOSE their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT in the Fort, and from THIS DAY will DISCONTINUE to RECEIVE any ORDERS for making or repairing of Saddlery, Harness, &c. The ready-made articles in stock will be sold at reduced rates.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. tender their thanks to their Customers for their liberal patronage during the last seven years, and at the same time request those who owe their firm MONEY to be kind enough to SETTLE their ACCOUNTS WITHOUT DELAY.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1878.

NOTICE!!!

CHARIVARI'S
Third Christmas Annual and Almanac.
On or about November 30th, 1878, will be published at the
CHARIVARI OFFICE, 10, DACRE'S LANE, CALCUTTA,
Charivari's Third Annual for 1878 and Almanac for 1879.

Price, Rs. 2-8; or with Mofussil postage, Rs. 2-12.

THE ANNUAL will be copiously illustrated by the best European Artists in India; the Calendar, especially being embellished with artistic borders, exhibiting designs of great beauty, and the whole will be bound in a richly ornamented cover, forming an appropriate and elaborate title page.

The Contents will comprise Tales, Poetry, Conundrums, &c., &c., after the fashion of the ventures of this class periodically appearing in England at the Christmas Season. Several gentlemen of known literary ability, both here and in England, have been communicated with, and have promised to contribute, and general contributions are invited.

Bearing in mind the very considerable success which has attended their former Annuals, and having in view the fresh attractions of both Literary and Artistic which they are now offering, the Proprietors confidently expect the support of their Subscribers and the General Public.

ORDER EARLY FROM CHARIVARI OFFICE:
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GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures; in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples, also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office,

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M. A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington, 8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that the new ZINC WHITE has great body, [i. e.] covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paints. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperatures without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperatures, I mean those FAR ABOVE anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons,—First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is SIMPLE, EXPEDITIOUS and INEXPENSIVE. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From Messrs. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c.

Certificate.] ASSAY Office, London, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Figment with dry White Lead.

HEAT sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool, 26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the New Patent ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is more and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINC WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves is an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that IT SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars:—

It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER: it is NOT AFFECTED BY WEAK ACIDS, as White Lead is; it REMAINS WHITE WHEN HEATED, which White Lead does not; it DOES NOT DARKEN in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does; it MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensing on, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well: in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Griffith's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to VENTILATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of Zinc White Pigments there is NOTHING in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with two OUNCES of Linseed Oil and ONE OUNCE of Turpentine over an acre of eighty-one square feet; whereas the sample of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice, and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is 1st, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air; 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Fire, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint, I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent Zinc White has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes'

Yours truly,
WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 4th December, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE is the best article of the kind I have ever used; its covering properties are equal to the best White Lead, and far exceeds it in whiteness.

I have tried it on Iron and Wood, and find it answer admirably.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP COOMBES, Painter, Plumber, &c.

For full particulars apply to the Manufacturers,

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE,

Seel Street, Liverpool, and 107, Cannon Street, London.

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Testing Samples forwarded free on application.

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Cutler, Palmer's 1874, Fine dry Sparkling.	40 4	43 0	42 0	45 0
Fisse Thirion's 1874, Medium dry.....	36 8	40 4	38 0	42 0
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Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine strong all Long cloth Shirts	Six for...	22 8	25 0
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Do. with Collars attached	,, ...	31 0	35 0
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Printed Manchester Cambric, Collars on	,, ...	22 8	25 0
Best Printed French Cambric, do.	,, ...	30 0	34 0
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The Grimsby Low Medium Round Crown Black Felt Narrow Brim, best quality	9 8
The Bristol Low Round Crown Black Felt	9 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Dress Hats	16 8
Do. do. Drab Dress Hats	12 8
Cloth Travelling Caps, Helmet Shaped	4 8
Do. do. with Ear Flaps, Helmet Shaped	5 0
Black Soft Felt Taper Yankee Hats with Wide Brims	9 0
Drab do. do. do. do.	9 0
Scotch Caps of various Clans	5 0
Andre's Drab Terai Hats	18 8
Do. Black do. do.	18 8

Sun and Shikaring Helmets and Hats of all our well known Shapes.

LADIES' FELT HATS.

Black Hard Felt Low Round Crown Narrow Brim, best quality	9 8
Black Soft Felt Round Crown	7 8
Blue do. do. do.	7 8
Brown do. do. do.	7 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Silk Riding Hats	16 8
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Do. Brown do. do.	18 8

Ladies Sun and Riding Hats of various Shapes.

LITTLE BOYS' HATS.

The Lorne Black Silk Velvet (Scotch Cap shape)	6 8
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Do. Drab do. do. do.	6 8

Ten per cent. discount for Cash.

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The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

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FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8
Drab Shell Hats	10 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8

HELMETS.	Rs. a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 0
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 0
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to 8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS.

IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE VICEROY, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, AND BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SCENT BOTTLES.

SCENT BOTTLES WITH VINAIGRETTE.

The Registered "Champagne" Scent Bottle.

Dark Glass Body with Silver or Silver-gilt Mounts.
An exact imitation in miniature of a real Champagne Bottle.
With or without Vinaigrette at bottom. Prices from Rs. 45 to Rs. 70 cash.

The Union Scent Bottles.

For Perfumeat one end and Aromatic Vinegar or Salts at the other.
Very fashionable and convenient to hold in the hand.
The Mounts are of Solid Silver, Engraved or Chased, and richly gilt all over with Gold.
The Glass Body of the Bottle may be of Flint, i. e., Transparent Colourless Glass, or of the following beautiful Colours: Ruby, Amber, Purple, Topaz, Green, Blue, Turquoise, Green Opal, or Opaque White.
Prices from Rs. 9 to Rs. 45 cash.

The "Bugle" Scent Bottle.

For perfume at one end and Vinaigrette at the other. Made entirely of frosted Silver, with gilt bands. Price Rs. 45 to 65.

Diogenes' Lantern Scent Bottle,

Silver Mounted, Rs. 22 cash.

The "Flask" ScentBottle.

Silver Gilt Mounted, Flint Glass and Colours. Band for Pins at bottom. Rs. 27 to 34 cash.

The Jointed "Opera" Scent Bottle.

Solid Silver mounts, richly Gold Gilt.
In best Flint Glass, and many beautiful Colours: Ruby, Amethyst, Emerald, Amber, &c. From Rs. 25 to Rs. 54 cash.

The Fixed "Opera" Scent Bottle.

In Flint and Ruby, or other beautiful Colours: also in exquisitely painted and enamelled Porcelain.
Mounts, solid Silver Gilt. Rs. 40 to 54 cash.

CRUETS.

The Floral Corner Cruet.

REGISTERED DESIGN. Cash Rs. 30.

Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames.

"The Pump," "The Sheep," "The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottle," "The Vines," from Rs. 20 upwards.
Fifty pretty designs to select from.

Badminton Prizes.

For Badminton Tournaments.
Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.

British Oak and E. P. Articles.

Biscuit Boxes, Pop Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels, and Cruet Frames, Tankards, Cups, and Salad Bowls.
Illustrated Catalogues sent post free.

Nov. 12, 1878. Rampart Row.

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JUST ARRIVED a large lot of PARIS & VIENNA LADIES and CHILDREN'S FANCY BOOTS and SHOES of all qualities for sale at very reasonable prices. Early application is requested.

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IN connection with our large Foundry, capable of turning out all kinds of Castings up to 20 Tons Weight, we have Fitting, Smithy and Boiler-makers' Shops each under skilled European supervision, and fitted with every class of Machinery, requisite for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates and Plans submitted for all kinds of Forgings, (under steam hammer), Ornamental and General Castings, Girders, Roots, Shafting, and Pulleys, Cranes, Mortar-Mills, Road Rollers, Water and Conservancy Carts, Sluices, &c.

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